SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

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CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

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editorial

We will smash the US Vietnamization of the war !

NOT few have been the trophies of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in its 11 years of age. True to its Political Program and Program of Actions in 10 points, it has led our people from the triumph over the "special war" to the victory on the "limited war" waged by the Pentagon. Not lagging behind, our Northern countrymen have foiled the US demented air and naval war of destruction against the DRVN. These resounding feats resulted in the unconditional cessation of all US bombardments over the North and the dispatch of an American delegation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

It was on such a background that Mr Nixon entered the White House. A cunning hawk, the new President deemed it wiser to carry on the war in its Vietnamized form. His Vietnamization program, born of defeat, was to make up with the gradual pullout of American GIs planned to alleviate the increasingly heavy burden of the United States. In final analysis, Vietnamization merely aims at continuing the war conducted this time by native mercenaries with US aviation, artillery and navy.

The Saigon army, bound to replace the sinking GIs has been strengthened considerably. Newly equipped, in was assigned in lieu of US troops the role of strategic force on the Indochinese battlefields. It must batter down the revolutionary forces in the liberated zone while shoring up the prestige of the hireling administration and depriving the Resistance with all material resources and man power.

IN 1971, his novel weapon being ready, Mr Nixon engaged the fighting. For him, combat on the field was practical test of the Saigon army capability to stand on its own and at the same time do away with all supply resources of the adversary. His ambition was great indeed ! The first to attack, he would be able to ward off the PLAF's blows, bring the GIs home quietly and fool his future electorate. All these fine speculations however have gone to smoke. If 1971 was a year of Vietnamization at its climax, it also rang the knell of that sinister strategy. The Saigon army's best units have licked the dust on all fronts, either in Khe Sanh, on Highway 9, or in the Central Plateaux, the Trung Bo Plain, the Mekong Delta. The magic wand : indigenous troops + US firepower support *has proved helpless in saving Nixon from the quagmire of the South Viet Nam people's war.*

His rural pacification program — the backbone of Vietnamization — is facing with compounded difficulties. Brutality far from bringing respite to the Saigon mercenaries and the farmers to their knees, only multiplies uprisings and exacerbates the contradictions between our people and the aggressors. It grossly violates human rights, treads upon the most cherished aspiration of the farmers : land's prosperity. Penned up into concentration camps, compelled to leave his home and paddy-field, the South Vietnamese farmer has been left with no other alternative than to engage a do-or-die battle with his oppressors. Preliminary data show that in the first 10 months of 1971, farmers' attendances to anti-pacification actions accounted for 2 million. Thousands of strategic hamlets have been dismantled. The insurgent inmates have returned to their native places, set up barricades and are grimly resolved to defend their own lives.

In spite of Washington and Saigon's last ditch efforts to make inroads, the liberated zone keeps gaining in strength and scope. Millions of farmers have joined it. The Revolutionary power, with its roots ramified deep and wide in the population, is leading with incontestable authority the anti-US struggle for national salvation and ensuring the increase in production, the development of education and public health, trying to meet at the utmost the needs of the resistance while raising unceasingly the population's standard of living.

The very existence, maintenance and growth of the liberated zone under the leadership of the PRG, bear witness to the gravity of the US rural pacification's fiasco.

ON the other hand, Vietnamization's disastrous sequels have been felt by the aggressors in our cities and towns assigned to play under the American plan the role of a safe rear, a storage of materials and manpower for the prosecution of the war as the enemy control of the countryside is more than uncertain. Such project completely runs counter to the population's desires for peace, independence, democracy and social reforms. Thus, the urban drive has reached such a size as unknown so far. It has drawn in not only workers, toilers but also intellectuals, students and school-children. Firms' managers, adepts of various religions, functionaries and the military have joined in. All watch-words — against forcible conscription, school militarization, economic measures, election fraud, despotism, and for the repatriation of GIs and restoration of peace — have been spearheaded against Vietnamization.

More arresting still, to the urban political turmoil nascent guerilla actions have been added. The enemy has been harassed in his very lair, unable to avoid heavy losses. His dumps and HQs have been blown up by our partisans. General insecurity is prevailing in towns and cities.

In the diplomatic front, the NFL and the PRG have borne splendid palms. The PRG's 7-point peace initiative has aroused ovation from the world capitals,

(Continued page 6)

Vidopin battery workers' firm action: an example of courage and preseverence

THE protest action of 650 workers at the Vidopin (*Eagle*) firm against lay-offs and for better working conditions has been waged for over two months now.

Started on the morning of October 7, 1971, when 17 workers were arbitrarily dismissed, it sought the reinstatement of the sacked workers and satisfaction of these claims:

1 — A 30 per cent wagelift;

2 — Readjustment of the wages of female workers to equal those of their male counterparts doing the same jobs;

3 — Continued grants to workers under training as previously;

4 — Supply of masks to workers handling toxic chemicals and monthly allowances against diseases.

With the backing of the Saigon authorities, the Vidopin managing board not only turned down the workers' request but manhandled the strikers. After accusing them of attempting to set fire to the enterprises the employers called for combat police who three times brutalized the workers, making hundreds of wounded among the workers, and arrested over 50 others.

Besides, the cops stole the workers' belongings and stripped the female workers naked, including the TU secretary in the firm.

Not yielding to violence, the Vidopin workers kept up their action and called on other workers and all sections of the people for stauncher support to their claims.

Remarkably enough, the protest involves mostly female workers who fight not only for their rights to live but also against the dictatorial regime of Nguyen Van Thieu who is working hand in glove with the Vidopin managers to repress the strikers; that is why since the very beginning, this movement has been enthusiastically backed by many TU organizations, political and religious organizations and broad masses of the population.

On October 19, one day after the savage police repression of the Vidopin workers, 18 TU organizations in Saigon decided to stage a sympathetic strike followed in the last two months by similar actions by TUs and workers of such firms as Esso, the Viet Nam Railway company, the Naco Vina Textile mill, the Visso detergent firm, the workers of American buildings, the Don Dat hospital, the Phu Tho Hoa workers (Gia Dinh), the rubber plantation workers at Thu Dau Mot and Tay Ninh, the traders' guild of 36 markets in Saigon, Cau Muoi, Binh Tay, Cai Lay, as well as various organizations of students and pupils, women, religious communities, personalities, intellectuals and Saigon MPs. These organizations and individuals have either sent delegations to visit the Vidopin workers or published statements voicing their firm backing of the latter; they charged the Nguyen Van Thieu administration with siding and abetting the Vidopin managers and demanded that the claims of the female workers of that firm be met, the laid-off workers be reinstated in their former jobs, the detainees released and the thugs punished.

Alarmed by the far-reaching impact of this drive, the Vidopin bosses and Thieu's men continued to crack down on the strikers and to arrest representatives of mass and religious organizations coming to show their sympathy to the pretesting workers.

But the Vidopin employees stuck to their position, saying: "We never yield to violence and injustice."

Though the Saigonese press was forbidden to cover the agitation, many articles were written describing its impetus and the sympathy of public opinion for it and exposing Nguyen Van Thieu's ignominious attitude in this matter. In its November 27 issue, *Tin Sang* commented: "As his wife holds up to 60 per cent of the firm's shares, Thieu has put into gear all his administrative apparatus police, tribunal, information and propaganda radio and TV—to protect Vidopin—setting his face against the legitimate demands of his employees and defying the indignation of broad masses of the population."

Reflecting the opinion of South Viet Nam towns-folk on the attitude of the Thieu administration in this affair, *Tin Sang* wrote in the same issue: "There is no reason why one should take up the cudgels on a regime which is out against a whole body of workers fighting for their vital interests."

There is every indication that the unrest will not end as the strikers' claims have not been satisfied and the Saigon workers' delegates and Vidopin TU members and officials are still in jail.

AI THI

in the cities

• The *Committee for the Improvement of the Prison Regime* has observed a requiem for prisoners killed by the US-Saigon rule in South Vietnamese jails. Father Huynh Van Nghi, officiating at the ceremony, called for the Thieu administration's respect of the dignity of people still under detention and better treatment toward them since they all are men and wowen of honour. "In a society where injustice and inequality prevail" the priest stressed, "those who do not work for the alleviation of inequities are accomplices of the regime..."

• *Saigon Moi* (New Saigon) in its Nov. 20 issue carried an article condemning the Saigon administration's indifference in face of hooliganism now plaguing the city of Hue. Its tramps in Saigon troops' uniforms overtly robbed the people in city streets, and indulged moreover in shootings which made many wounded. Hue opinion pointed out that these acts received the blessings of local authorities.

• On No. 30, a number of MPs in Saigon denounced Thieu's henchmen's misappropriation of relief commodities which were meant for the central Trung Bo cyclone victims. Those commodities could be found on sale everywhere in Saigon streets. While the storm-hit people were in a desperate need of clothes, thousands of pieces of clothing were on sale in Saigon. While each family was alloted only 5 kg of rice, big amount of rice was available at black market prices. The MPs urged the Thieu clique to speedily send relief to the affected areas.

The Saigon daily "*Tin Sang*" (Morning News) of November 25 strongly denounced the US-Thieu forcing students to take military training under their "militarization of schools". The article said: "If the students must go to the training ground, they will have no time for study, and it is hard for them to pass the examination. If they fail it, they have the only choice to enrol in the army, that is to enter the huge slaughter-house of the (US-aggressive) war. Militarization of schools is the grave-yard for students."

• Woman Superior bonze Huynh Lien led on December 12 a deputation of the "Committee for a Better Prison Regime" to the Saigon "House of Representatives", pressing for the release of Madame Ngo Ba Thanh, President of the "Movement for Women's Right to Live" under detention for 4 months.

• The "Movement for Women's Right to Live" in Saigon has sent a deputation to the Saigon "House of Representatives" to protest against the Thieu administration's sending troops to Cambodia to die in the Americans' place. A petition was handed demanding their withdrawal from there and a better penitentiary regime for the Tan Hiep jail political prisoners.

• The "People's Committee Against Speculation and Corruption" was founded in Saigon in early December to cope with profiteers and grafters. The committee included delegates of the General Association of Saigon Disabled Veterans, of students and pupils' organizations and several MPs.

• The Thieu clique put into circulation last November 30, 18 billion 1,000 piastre notes. The ex-Chairman of the "Information and Open-Arms Committee" remarked: "The piastre has been devaluated many times for the past 4 years. The 1,000-piastre bills so far kept in store are put into use now. They are the gloomy picture of the nation hit by a serious inflation."

• The Saigon Economy Ministry and the Saigon Chamber of Commerce made public on December 1 a list of a number of goods new prices in comparison with their old prices, which showed that the cost of several commodities rose from 100 to 200 per cent: the price of powdered milk increased by 100 per cent, that of many eastern medicines by nearly 200 per cent, and of newsprint by 200 per cent.

• The Saigon "Magistrates' Court" fined on December 11, 11 Saigon papers from 30,000 to 300,000 piastres for having criticized the Thieu administration's "new economic measures".

• Many members of the Saigon "House of Representatives" have come out for amendments to the press regulations. The Chairman of the Legislative Committee deplored that "there are very dangerous loopholes in many provisions of the press regulations which give the executive free hand to crack down on the press, and no provision defending the journalists' right to accomplish their duty."

The same MPs also urged that the Thieu clique continue providing the press with newsprint.

• The Saigon Students' General Association has sent to Student Unions all over the world and to the Saigon "General Assembly" and University a letter denouncing the Thieu clique's arrests and repression of South Vietnamese students. It called on them to urge the Thieu administration to set free the arrested students and pupils and put an end to all arbitrary persecution.

• A Saigon MP has made public a statement scoring Thieu's "new economic measures" as an attempt to kill native undertakings and give *carte blanche* to foreign firms in South Viet Nam, while compelling the city folks to consume US capitalists' surplus products, as a result of which the quasi-totality of entreprises in Saigon and other South Vietnamese cities can hardly live and have to considerably reduce their staff and personnel. Worse still, dishonest merchants also take advantage of this situation to rule the roost, with the Thieu clique's consent.

Nixon and Thieu more isolated after the sordid October 3 Election

The defeated French colonialists had gone. The Americans waded in and waged a war on this narrow strip of land for already over 17 years. Our fellow-countrymen have undergone untold sufferings and humiliations, our country has been thoroughly put to fire and sword.

All this is one of the deep causes of the US repeated strategic setbacks.

The special war having failed, the US had to withdraw its hairy arm, and let down the Ngo Dinh Diem rule. Then came the pitiful fiasco of the limited war which incited Johnson to scrap many Saigon agents, admit the loss of face of a half-million strong expeditionary force and his own doom.

To replace this bankrupt policy, the Nixon doctrine was worked out. But the "Vietnamization" of the war — the mainstay of this doctrine — has been following the beaten track...

Entering the Viet Nam arena with his war strategy, President Nixon was full of self-confidence. At the start, he was full of pride and dynamism. Three years later, however, his cocksureness has been lamentably exploded.

At present, the truth is clear to everybody:

In an attempt to stave off a flop for his "Vietnamization", President Nixon has got further mired in the morass where his predecessors were bogged for having bombed North Viet Nam and escalated the war throughout Indochina.

What an irony! As a rule, one draws experience from previous setbacks to avoid new ones. Instead, Mr Nixon uses former failures to generate fresh ones...

On the "pacification" program the central part of the "Vietnamization" strategy — the American top analysts have this to say: control of the Saigon government on the South Viet Nam countryside has dwindled everywhere... and the "pacification" program has been almost paralyzed for the past three months. (*AP*, September 22, 1971)

As for the economy, it has been unstable and downgrading as everybody knows.

But the worst of all has been the political crisis before and after the presidential election, the greatest and gravest crisis since Mr Nixon came to power.

It is also the faithful reflection of the biggest and deepest political setback of US "Vietnamization."

Time also is running out for President Nixon. The inevitable result of "Vietnamization" has led the presidential election into a political crisis with unpredictable consequences and this shabby election in turn has landed Mr Nixon into a dangerous strategic impasse. A series of agonizing questions arises: Should he drop the Nguyen Van Thieu administration, to save "Vietnamization" from total bankruptcy? On the contrary, should he maintain this administration, whatever the consequences: how long could the USA prop it while it is like a boat in a cyclone? How would the coming US troop withdrawals affect the position and strength of the USA in South Viet Nam? How could it ease the other side's increasing military pressure? What will Nixon do to have a leverage in the 1972 presidential election? All this he must settle in a very short time right now until the election campaign. Otherwise, his political credit would crumble more pitifully than Johnson's and his "Vietnamization" would also have to change names.

The present political crisis has put President Thieu in an awkward situation: he is like a man sitting on a chair which stands only on two legs. The other two feet are being pushed by the people. The chair is tilting 150 degrees but it is propped by a hairy arm. If this arm relaxes its grip or if the people increase their pressure the chair will collapse.

Never have the South Viet Nam people acted in such a unity irrespective of religious belief, social background, mass organization or political party.

However, the American leaders (Nixon, Rogers, Bunker) have been openly challenging our people and world opinion as well. On September 21, over 200 US aircraft bombed North Viet Nam for six straight hours. Then on September 23, the US President blatantly expressed his support for a resumption of the bombing of North Viet Nam. On the other hand, overt and covert actions in South Viet Nam and the world show that the USA is hatching new machinations.

As a hawkish President with many political tricks up his sleeves, Mr. Nixon wants to extricate himself from his strategic impasse not honourably and reasonably but through political ploys, and hopes that the result will give him an asset for his 1972 presidential election.

Therefore, the gist of the struggle for peace, self-determination, independence, freedom and democracy to the South Viet Nam people does not lie only in the fight against dictatorship but also in that against US interventionist policy. In other words, one must give a stronger push to the chair and cut the hairy arm.

Once the chair collapses, the "Vietnamization" plan will meet with a strategic difficulty.

All this, however, cannot completely foil "Vietnamization" for it is not enough to make the USA end its intervention. The latter is the source of all dictatorial regimes and all scourges in South Viet Nam. So long as the USA interferes in the internal affairs of this country, our people cannot live in peace and are denied any legitimate right. The truth has been borne out since the fall of President Diem up to now.

Thus one may rightly affirm that:

The struggle against dictatorship is the immediate main task while the frustrating of "Vietnamization" is the ultimate goal, the former cannot decide the latter but its result greatly contributes to the latter's success.

From this viewpoint, one can see that on the one hand the Americans have been faced with important strategic difficulties (in South Viet Nam, the USA and many places in the world), while on the other, all mass movements in South Viet Nam (supported by the people in the USA and the world) have been impetuously and propitiously rising. One can then be sure that despite all the efforts of the Nixon administration, his vicious move of "using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese" will go bankrupt like the other two previous US strategies and in the end they will have to leave the South Viet Nam people alone to shape their own destiny..."

Excerpts from Saigon

TIN SANG *(Morning News)*

October 10, 1971

Crippled Thieu on blind Nixon's back or Vietnamization of the war
(a Cartoon of Saigon paper "*But Thep*")

Abrams: *Mr President, do they know we're moving again into Cambodia?*

Nixon: *No worry, we have Vietnamized and Khmerized the war!*

HEADING FOR TOTAL VICTORY

11th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE NFL

On the morning of December 18, 1971, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam celebrated with due solemnity the 11th founding anniversary of the NFL at the Front's meeting hall.

The celebrations were attended by delegates of the NFL and ANDPF, of administrative organs, mass organizations, nationalities and religions, of patriotic insurgent forces and a large number of the cadres, public servants and workers of the NFL and ANDPF and PRG organs and people in the liberated areas.

On this occasion, Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee, delivered an important speech on "the following up of the major successes achieved, upholding of the 'determined to fight and to win' spirit to perseveringly step up the resistance war, completely defeat the US imperialists' "Vietnamization" and advance towards total victory."

Next mounted on the rostrum Dr Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the VNANDPF Central Committee, and delegates of various organisations, parties, nationalities, religions and people's armed forces, all making clear their resolve to mobilize their own branches or circles to further strengthen solidarity with the entire people and march forward to final triumph.

Lawyer NGUYEN HUU THO

CHAIRMAN NGUYEN HUU THO SPEECH

(Excerpts)

"BY their extremely heroic fight, our people and combatants have pinned down the enemy, repelled them and taken an important step in foiling their barbarous "pacification" programme, thus creating the basic conditions to dash forward and completely defeat the strategic scheme of the enemy in their "Vietnamization of the war" strategy.

In furtherance of the policy of prolonging and expanding their aggressive war, the US imperialists and the Nguyen Van Thieu traitorous clique have put the heavy burden of the "Vietnamized" war on the shoulders of our people of all strata in urban centres and areas under their temporary control. Extremely indignant at the enemy's dark war designs and their ruthless measures of exploitation and having seen our victorious position and the inevitable failure of the enemy, the people in Saigon, Da Nang, Hue and other cities and towns have risen up and waged repeated, persistent and fierce struggles against the enemy. Particularly in the political struggle against the fraudulent elections to the so-called "Lower House" and puppet "presidency" directed by the US and Thieu himself, the people openly staged a seething, violent, all round and multiformed anti-US and anti-Thieu movement which has initially achieved a unity of action between the movement in Saigon those in other cities and between the urban centres and those in the rural areas. This movement has hightened the political consciousness and aroused the national spirit of the masses and broadened further the front of united actions against the US and Thieu. The laboring people have taken more, broader and fiercer struggles against the enemy. The youth, students and pupils have bravely played the shock role; the women's struggle has drawn more and more participants and grown in intensity. Intellectuals, newsmen, artists, stage circles and a great number of people of various religions have side by side with the entire people actively taken part in the struggle. Many war invalids and veterans of the puppet army have taken to the streets and some have burned themselves to death in protest against Thieu. Many "opposition" forces including "MPs", officials in the puppet administration, nationalist-minded soldiers and even some officers in the puppet army have exposed Nguyen Van Thieu's dictatorship and bellicosity and the US aggressors' policy of aggression and brazen intervention in the Vietnamese people's internal affairs. Both the US and Thieu have been driven into utter isolation, critical situation and political failure. In face of the raising waves of struggle of the people from urban centres to rural areas and the ignominious setbacks of the US-puppets in the dry season (1970-1971) general offensive, the puppet administration is disintegrating and become more wobbly. Never before has there been a war-directing administration in which the top-leaders are openly calling names against one another and which is openly spurned by the press and the people as the present Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration. Signs of an even more serious political crisis have appeared. The results of the fraudulent elections could not prevent a political crisis of the Saigon regime. On the contrary, they are making it more serious and paving the way for a heavier political failure..."

The scare of all types of US aircraft: this flak unit of the PLAF

"THE South Vietnamese people have consistently shown an earnest love for peace. In July 1971, at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, the RSVN PRG once again put forward a proposal, the 7-point peace solution, as a sound basis for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam issue. The two main points of this solution are:

1.— The US government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop "Vietnamization", withdraw rapidly and unconditionally from South Viet Nam all troops, advisers, military personnel, weapons and war materials of the US and of other countries in the US camp, dismantle all US military bases in South Viet Nam, stop all air, naval and other military activities against the Vietnamese people in both zones.

2. — The US government must really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, renounce its backing of, and commitments to, the Nguyen Van Thieu dictatorial and bellicose administration, cease maintaining this clique against the South Vietnamese people's will, to pave the way for a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality, democracy and ready to enter into serious talks with the RSVN PRG with a view to a broad government of national concord in South Viet Nam.

The two points of important significance are closely related with one another, because US "Vietnamization" is essentially to withdraw the American troops while carrying on the aggressive war with Saigon forces under US command and with US strong support. Therefore, the US must pull out all its men and at the same time cease supporting the Nguyen Van Thieu quisling administration as a tool for US aggression, and only then can the war be ended and peace restored in Viet Nam.

But how has President Nixon responded to the offer?

Though "Vietnamization" has been going bankrupt in South Viet Nam, and US prolongation and expansion of the war meeting with ever greater opposition from progressive Americans and world public opinion, the US ruling circles have given no positive response to to the 7-point overture. Moreover, recently they have been seeking to obstruct and undermine the Paris Conference's normal operation. They continue to prolong the military occupation by a major

part of American troops in South Viet Nam refuse to recognize the South genuine right to self-determination, maintain the dictatorial and warlike Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration, threaten to intensify the air war against the 3 Indochinese peoples.

The US President's November 12, 1971 statement has further disclosed this vicious scheme.

IN face of the US ruling circles' stubborn and warlike attitude and machiavellian manœuvres, all the South Vietnamese people and fighters will go on holding high the banner of solidarity and militancy, heightening their 'determined to fight and to win' spirit perseveringly pushing up the fight on the military, political and diplomatic fronts to score ever bigger and more all-round gains and advance towards total victory. The South Vietnamese army and people's all-out efforts in the immediate future are intended to follow up the big successes already achieved, overcome all difficulties and weak points, resolutely frustrate US imperialists' "Vietnamization" and criminal plans for "pacification" and herding of people, liberate South Viet Nam, defend the North and realize the peaceful reunification of country.

At the present juncture, the South Vietnamese army and people's just cause strength and winning posture on the battlefield have brighter prospects than ever before. The trust and devoted support and assistance of their kith and kin of the North have greatly stimulated the Southerners. The strength of unity and co-ordinated fight of the Cambodian and Lao brother armies and peoples, the valuable approval, support and assistance of the socialist countries, the peace and justice-loving people throughout the world including the progressive Americans have provided further facilities for the South Vietnamese to steadily and vigorously march forward. The latter's future is very promising. The balance of force is changing in their favour to the detriment of the US and its agents. The South Vietnamese will surely win final victory, and together with their Cambodian and Lao brothers will surely chase away the US imperialist aggressors from the Indochinese peninsula.

In the fight for national liberation, the entire South Vietnamese people's strength of militant solidarity is unmatched. The South Viet Nam people's just cause is that of the entire people.

In the past, at present and in the future, they have always remained true to the tradition of broad solidarity and national concord. The coming into being of the VNANDPF headed by Dr Trinh Dinh Thao and its activities during more than 3 years have shown the vitality of this tradition. This has found a consistent expression in the NFL Political Program, the RSVN PRG Program of Action, and the 7-point peace initiative of the PRG at the Paris Conference.

The South Vietnamese people have gone through over 25 years of resistance. Such a broad and tolerant policy of national concord will generate mutual affection and trust among Vietnamese, enhance extant patriotism in every Vietnamese and eliminate all enmities for the sake of our great cause. It will lead to an inevitable victory of the Vietnamese people and to the certain defeat of the US aggressors.

While celebrating the NFL 11th founding anniversary, the South Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people as a whole are finding themselves a very propitious conjuncture and facing very glorious revolutionary tasks.

The South Vietnamese people's immediate future will be a period of fierce fighting, full of hardships and sacrifices but surely and gloriously victorious.

Let the entire people and army in South Viet Nam from the mountain areas to the deltas, from towns to country, make all-out efforts, strengthen their solidarity, follow the past achievements and determinedly foil "Vietnamization" the "rural pacification" program of the US and its hirelings, win new and greater successes and advance toward total victory..."

Viet Nam Fatherland Front meets in 3rd Congress

* 2 South Viet Nam delegations warmly welcomed

— *Mr Hoang Quoc Viet, Presidium member of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee receiving Mr Nguyen Van Ngoi, member of the NFL Central Committee Presidium*

— *Mr Truong Chinh, member of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee Political Bureau conferring cordially with the delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces*

THE 3rd Congress of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front opened December 14, 1971 in Hanoi in an atmosphere pervaded with revolutionary enthusiasm and determination to defeat the American aggressors.

Coming from South Viet Nam a delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and another one of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, attended the convention.

Mr Ton Duc Thang, President of the VNFF Central Committee Presidium delivered the opening speech. He voiced boundless gratitude for the late President Ho Chi Minh founder and leader of the Front, who constantly held high the banner of national union. The audience observed a minute's silence in his memory.

President Ton Duc Thang highlighted the great successes achieved by the VNFF, the people and combatants in both parts of the country, and the iron determination of the nation to fight and win total victory, to successfully build socialism in the North.

Mr Hoang Quoc Viet, Presidium member, submitted the political report of the VNFF Central Committee.

After reviewing the gains scored in the resistance to US aggression and in socialist construction, the report laid down the Front's future tasks as follows: "At the present juncture the socialist North holds a particularly important position in the whole people's fight for national salvation. We should strive to increase the strength of the North in every field, to put it in an ever better shape so that it can defend itself successfully, and at the time discharge its obligations as the revolutionary rear base of the whole country.

The building and consolidating the socialist North require that the Front and all its member organisations push up political agitation and ideological education among the masses of the people, stimulate their revolutionary zeal, enhance their revolutionary heroism, self-reliance and resolve to overcome all difficulties and hardships, and thriftily build socialism. We should, by boosting revolutionary ardour, impel the three revolutions in the relations of production, technological revolution, and ideological and cultural revolution in order to gradually endow the North with a modern industry and agriculture, advanced culture and science.

(Continued page 6)

VIET NAM FATHERLAND FRONT ...

(*Continued from page 5*)

To fight US aggression and defend the nation is the primordial task of our people at present. In his last message President Ho Chi Minh has said: *The war of resistance against US aggression may drag on. Our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. Whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the US aggressors till total victory.* To win total victory over the American invaders is to strictly carry out President Ho Chi Minh's supreme instruction, to meet the urgent requirements of our present life and shape our children's happiness. It is the sacred duty of our people toward their fatherland and at the same time one of their lofty internationalist obligations toward the world's peoples.

Joining forces to drive out the American aggressors for the liberation of the South, to defend the North and for ultimate national reunification, is the sacred duty of our people and combatants throughout the country. Going by the 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom' truism, our Southern fellow countrymen and fighters are bravely rushing forward with the determination to frustrate the enemy's pacification program, check Nixon's " Vietnamization of the war ", force the US troops to withdraw and topple the puppet army and administration, in order to build an independent, democratic, peaceful and prosperous South Viet Nam pending the Fatherland's reunification, as pointed out by the South Viet Nam NFL and PRG.

It is the resolve of our Northern countrymen and combatants to fully and promptly meet the needs of the forefront. It is the urgent task of the rear base. Front committees at all levels should continue impelling the North-South Solidarity Movement and the 'redouble our efforts for the sake of our kindred South' drive, and mobilize the twenty million northerners to keep their pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Southern kith and kin and get the upper hand of the US aggressors and their valets.

We should increase the strength of the North in every field, instil the same sense of purpose into all social sections in urban as in rural areas, in the plains as in the hills, relegious and non-religious people, young and old, men and women, so that they constantly raise their revolutionary consciousness, satisfactorily discharge their military obligations, stand ready to fight and fight courageously, carry out the people's war and 'national defence by the entire people' line."

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A delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation headed by Mr Nguyen Van Ngoi, member of the Central Committee Presidium, and a delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, led by engineer Lam Van Tet, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, arrived in Hanoi to attend the Viet Nam Fatherland Front 3rd Congress.

The two delegations of the South Vietnamese people were most warmly welcomed by the Hanoi population and members of the VNFF Central Committee.

Mr Ton Duc Thang, President of the DRVN and of the VNFF Central Committee received the two delegations with profuse tokens of affection.

The delegates expressed their gratification at having the opportunity to visit the North, and the infinite gratitude of the South Vietnamese to their Northern countrymen who had been unfailingly living up to their duty toward the big front.

On behalf of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces, the delegates promised to fulfil President Ho Chi Minh's last wishes and dedicate all their strength to the liberation of the South and eventual reunification of the country.

HURRAH FOR THE DRVN NEW EXPLOIT

RECENTLY, the US pirates have repeatedly encroached upon the air space of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and struck at many places in the southern provinces.

On December 18 and 26, 1971, many flights of US planes flew over Quang Binh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Hoa Binh, Vinh Phu, Quang Ninh provinces and bombed a number of populous areas in a brazen provocation against North Viet Nam and a challenge to world opinion now militating more vigorously for an end to Nixon's aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina. By intensifying its aerial incursions and bombardments of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the US government has impudently broken its pledge to unconditionally end its bombings north of the 17th parallel and once more revealed the aggressive and bellicose nature of the Nixon clique. Nixon is clamouring about peace and negotiation but is making war. His jet fighters have carried out missions deep in North Viet Nam while " Vietnamization " has been frantically implemented to prolong and intensify the aggressive war in South Viet Nam, stepping up and extending the aggressive war in Laos and Cambodia, and sabotaging the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Nixon still nurtures the wild dream of turning a losing posture into a strong position and of improving a hopeless situation with new military ventures.

However, facts in the Indochina battlefield have clearly shown that the more he intensifies and expands the war, the more pitiful setbaks he incurs. Today the US Air Force cannot cow anybody. On the contrary, US war escalation can only embitter the hatred of the North Viet Nam armed forces and people for the aggressors and stiffen their resolve to hit back : 9 US aircraft were downed, and a number of pilots killed or captured.

The number of US planes downed and of US pirates killed or captured over the past days is clear evidence that no venturesome step against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam can go unpunished. The North Viet Nam armed forces and people stand prepared " to spot the enemy and wipe him out ". No wonder they have fought well and scored direct hits, punishing in time the US air marauders bent on perpetrating more crimes against our Northern fellow-countrymen.

The South Viet Nam armed forces and people warmly hail the electrifying exploit of the heroic North Viet Nam armed forces and people which was due to their unrelaxed vigilance and unflinching determination to fight and to defeat the US aggressors.

They strongly condemn the Nixon administration's infringements of the North Viet Nam air space and bombing of a number of populous areas in the DRVN, and insist that it immediately stop all similar provocations. Faithful to their pledge toward their Northern kith and kin, they will deliver counterblows five, ten times harder.

We will smash the US Vietnamization...

(Continued from page 1)

in the first place from the American people. The offer has been admitted as the logical and reasonable basis for a negotiated solution to the South Viet Nam problem. Driven to the corner, Nixon tries to dodge by diplomatic intrigues while concealing his real intentions. But the harder he strives, the more visible his demoniac and obdurate bellicosity, and the more bitter his isolation.

The impotence of the Nixon doctrine in South Viet Nam and Indochina has been worsened by serious political, economic and social crises in the United States.

Nothing can save the US from defeat. Our Revolution is making steady strides forward. We are proud of the road we have just traversed.

OUR victory is a certainty. It is the crowning of a perseverent and unflinching fight waged by our people, first and foremost by the PLAF whose courage challenges all tests and removes all obstacles. The regional forces, guerillas, people's security units share with our army the victor's trophy.

Our triumph comes from the heroism of the rural population living in the liberated zone, the townfolks in the areas still under enemy control, the inhabitants of the plain, the highlanders, engaged in an indomitable fight against every enemy pacification move.

It is also due to the valiant battle for peace, independence, sovereignty and democracy of the population in Saigon-Cholon, Da Nang, Hue, Qui Nhon, My Tho, Da Lat... face-to-face with the Yanks and their flunkeys.

It is the fruit of our national union, of the common cause of patriotic-minded individuals and organizations which have pooled their efforts for united actions.

It is born of the NFL's independence and sovereignty in its line of combining the glorious traditional militancy of our people with scientific concepts of the revolution.

It stems from the solidarity and mutual assistance between the Indochinese peoples, from the support granted us by the peoples all over the world, including the United States.

On the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of the NFL, we are so happy to convey to all the peoples throughout the world the sincere expression of our profound gratitude for their precious and heartfelt aid. We are much elated at the three Indochinese countries' union which has more and more become the decisive factor for the individual victory of each of them.

Our heart turning toward the North, we are deeply moved by the indefatigable and vigorous efforts of our blood-sealed brothers overthere who have been braving all hardships to help us.

THOUGH bristling with obstacles and sacrifices, the road we have traversed shines with brilliant landmarks. Of course, the present portion is not an easy one, but greater victories are waiting for us.

Our enemy is at the end of his tether. Nixon has had to withdraw part of his expeditionary corps. However, he is still reluctant to give up his warlike hegemony dreams, unwilling to pull out all US forces as proposed by the PRG's 7-point peace initiative.

More than never before, we have to be vigilant. Under the banner of the NFL, all our compatriots in closer ranks steadily go ahead toward complete victory.

We will smash the US program of Vietnamization!

The three Indochinese peoples' resistance will triumph!

SOUTH VIET NAM

CONTINUED GROWTH OF PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

THE Jan. 1, 1965 gun-fire of Al Fatah, the Palestine national liberation movement, has switched over the Arab people's struggle in Palestine for fundamental national rights, against the US-instigated Israeli aggressors, to a new, decisive stage. Big strides have been made since then, especially since the US-Israeli war of aggression in June 1967. Supported by all progressive Arabs in the Middle East, the Palestine people crushed in 1968 a 15,000 man expedition of the Israelis, inscribing in their history the brilliant Karamah victory. Their movement spread in the ensuing years, from the Gollan Plateau to Eilath Port in the Gulf of Agaba, from the Western bank of Jordan river to Gaza, and even to Tel Aviv, the Capital of Israel, keeping peace with the increase of political actions staged by Arabs of all social strata in the enemy occupied areas. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defence Minister, had to admit that the Palestine guerillas' activities were "quite frightening" and that the Israeli Army in the territories annexed from the Arabs have not been able to live in peace ever since the June 1967 war.

Faced with the rapid growth of the Palestine national liberation movement, the US imperialists on the one hand ordered their Israeli henchmen to step up raids and encircle and try to wipe out the Palestine guerilla bases, and on the other resorted to their "pitting Arabs against Arabs" trick, inciting the Jordanian reactionary authorities to launch bloody attacks in the hope of stamping out the Palestine liberation movement. This was a very crafty scheme since all important bases of the Palestine guerilla were located on Jordanian territory.

In September 1970, at US instigation, the Jordanian rulers started a big-scale operation involving 40,000 troops and 500 tanks and armoured cars against the Palestine patriotic armed forces. But they were fiercely opposed, took considerable losses and became more isolated than ever in the Arab world. The Cairo and Amman agreements were sufficient proofs of their failure.

However, since the beginning of 1971, with US weapons and dollars streaming in to make good their losses, they have repeatedly violated these two agreements and in July 1971 they declared them null and void, then hurled several divisions of their army, supported by tanks and aircraft, against the Palestine armed forces, not sparing even refugees' camps of the Palestine Arabs. On July 18 in the wake of this piratic operation, Wasfi Tell, the Jordanian Prime Minister, who had to pay for his crimes in November 1971 — declared that there were no more bases of the Palestine commandos in Jordan (*BBC*, July 20), and Jordans' King Hussein enthusiastically said that this was the "last stage" in the implementation of the effort to wipe out the Palestine liberation movement (*AFP*, July 18).

Facts have however proved how illusory those statements were. Tempered in the crucible of combat, the Palestine patriotic armed forces have never ceased growing and holding the initiative, fighting against both the Israeli aggressors and the Jordanian reactionaries traitors to the cause of all Arabs. In the fourteen months 6,094 ending February 1971, they fought battles inflicting heavy casualties on the Israeli troops. Military actions against Israel never stopped not even after July 1971, in Gaza in the Western bank Jordan river, in the suburbs of Tel Aviv, etc. At the Palestine TU Congress held in Syria at the end of August 1971, Y. Arafat, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, reaffirmed in his speech the Palestine Arab people's resolve to fight to the bitter end for national liberation. And the international prestige of the movement has been continually on the rise as testified by the warm welcome reserved to Palestine delegations to foreign countries, including China, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, etc.

By their iron-like resolve and their successes, the Palestine Arabs and their armed forces have supplied an additional illustration of this truth of our time: no reactionary forces, however strong and cunning it may be, is able to extinguish the flame of a fight for national independence and freedom. The Palestine resistance movement, though confronted with tremendous difficulties, continues to develop and its final victory is a certainty.

THE South Vietaamese people, having the same enemy as the heroic Palestine Arabs — US imperialism and its valets — give them full support. The Palestine Arabs may have to face still greater difficulties, but with the help of other Arab peoples and the backing of all progressive mankind, will unfailingly bring their noble cause to complete success.

D.L.

Laos :

THE PLAIN OF JARS DRAMATIC RUSH

TAKING advantage of the rainy season, since the end of June 1971, the US imperialists had fielded over 50 battalions of Vang Pao's « special forces » and US-trained Thai combat troops in forays into the liberated areas of the Plain of Jars and Muong Sui, *Pathet Lao News Agency* reported. They had made deep thrusts in some localities in the centre of the Plain of Jars and posted two groups of Vang Pao troops north and south of the Bang Ang airfield (in the middle of the Plain of Jars) to defend it and cover the Thai mercenaries, in their rear.

With a grim determination to repel the enemy, the Lao patriotic forces mounted a violent onset on the morning of December 18, 1971.

On that day, they shelled all the enemy points d'appui in the Plain of Jars — Muong Sui area, stormed the enemy columns north and south of Bang Ang airfield and wipet out the unit operating at Phu Pha Xay 30km southwest of that airfield. The multi-battalion CP and two battalions were badly mauled with 500 men put out of action. The 21st and 23rd mobile battalion-groups of Vang Pao's special forces and the Thai troops were heavily depleted. The Lao liberation forces gained control of the battlefield, captured many prisoners and seized a big quantity of weapons.

On December 12, the hammered at the enemy posts in Muong Sui area, smashing the resistance of the adverse troops right from the very beginning and dislodging them from their positions. Muong Sui townlet was taken together with a big haul of arms and ammunition and many enemy soldiers were put out of action. The news was confirmed by *Reuter* which reported on December 21 that the communists had taken six major artillery bases including Muong Sui and a great number of supporting bases.

A battalion of Thai troops defending Phu Teng Nong, south of the Plain of Jars, was written off suffering 300 casualties. In a two-day desperate attempt to cover the ground forces, the US had 6 planes downed by Lao AA batteries.

According to initial counts, on December 18 and 19, 1971 the patriotic forces put out of action nearly one thousand enemy soldiers, knocked out or depleted one battalion-group CP, two Vang Pao battalions, one Thai battalion, brought down 7 aircraft, retaken Muong Sui, destroyed or seized a big quantity of weapons and war materials.

On December 20 and 21, *Western Agencies* said, the Lao liberation forces continued to bombard and rush Long Cheng base, Vang Pao's refuge, and overran two positions in the vally of the Nam U river. The Vientiane Minister of National Defence admitted that « the communist forces had virtually ousted the governmental forces from the Plain of Jars. » Commenting on this fresh feat of the Lao liberation troops in the Plain of Jars—Muong Sui area, *AFP* said: « The powerful attack made by the communists coupled with the disintegration of the Thai units was regarded by the Vientiane ruling circle as a serious setback of the Nixon doctrine in Laos. »

Cambodia

CPNLAF'S SUSTAINED ATTACKS AND BIG GAINS

IN 3 weeks ending December 15, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces mounted violent onsets on the enemy troops around Phnom Penh, Kopong Thom city and in eastern Cambodia, inflicting heavy losses on the Phnom Penh and Saigon troops stationed at important positions in Ba Deng, Baset and Damber Wat Thmey.

According to *AKI*, in an ambush last November 28 northwest of Phnom Penh, the patriotic forces completely wiped out one battalion of Phnom Penh troops, by knocking out over 300 of them, seizing more than 40 firearms and a quantity of other war materials. Seared by such a fierce attack, 2 adverse companies garrisoned in trapeang Thnot, 14 km north west of Phnom Penh, took to flight.

On December 6 in their assaults on the Bat Deng district about 30km north west of Phnom Penh, the NLAF completely put out of action Battalion 396 defending the position. 130 enemy soldiers including the battalion commander, the Bat Deng district head and other officers, were taken prisoner. The liberation forces captured all their weapons and tons of ammunition. Right after the defeat, the Pnom Penh administration despatched 3 brigades, trying to recapture the place, but their counter-offensive was completely beaten off by the NLAF after 6 hours of fighting and costed them numerous casualties.

On the night of December 6, the NLAF artillery heavily pounded Pochentong airport and the minitary quarter of Phnom Penh, causing serious enemy losses. As admitted by the enemy army command, at least 2 helicopters were put out of combat.

Following the Bat Deng victory, the patriotic forces launched a series of other successful actions. On December 11, they forced the enemy out of Baset post, 13km northwest of the Cambodian capital, and 4 days later, levelled all their points d'appui in Baset, writing off or decimating 3 battalions of brigade 49, wreaking 420 casualties, downed 2 aircraft and seizing 165 firearms, a great quantity of ammunition and other military equipment.

Meanwhile, in a two-hour counter-offensive against the Saigon task force in the Damber Wat Thmey region on December 10 the NLAF were responsible for 400 casualties of adverse paratroopers and motorized units. They destroyed 40 tanks and other armoured vehicles, brought down many aircraft and choppers and captured a big haul of war materials including tanks and other armoured cars.

Further *AKI* reports said the Cambodian liberation forces in their assaults from November 25 to December 10 against the Saigon mercenaries in Wat Thmey, wiped out or took prisoner 800 enemy troops including 6 US aggressors, wrecked or captured over 100 military vehicles, brought down 21 aircraft and seized a big amount of war materials. The 18th motorized regiment was completely wiped out with more than 70 vehicles destroyed or captured, the 11th para-battalion put out of action and the 3rd, 8th and 9th para-battalions heavily decimated.

Following heavy reverses along Highway 9 — South Laos, in Snuol, Krek, the Saigon mercenaries, propped up by the US imperialists were put to a new test in Cambodia. But neither US dollars nor modern arms could stave off the downgrade of their morale under the CNLAF punch. As for the Phnom Penh troops, the defeat of Operation "Tchenla 2" as well as other setbacks recently testified to their decline.

December 20 in the world

THE 11th founding anniversary (December 20) of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has been celebrated in many countries throughout the world in various ways.

In the Soviet Union and Hungary a *Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam* has been initiated. During this week, many meetings, lectures, contests for a better understanding of Viet Nam, film shows, exhibitions, have been organized in many cities, factories, offices, schools, etc. Tens of thousands of coloured posters on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia with the inscription "Peace to Viet Nam on the basis of the proposal of the RSVN PRG" have been put up everywhere in Hungary.

In many meetings, Russian and Hungarian people adopted resolutions and petitions voicing their "firm support to the seven-point peace proposal of the RSVN PRG, demanding that the US end its aggressive war in South Viet Nam, withdraw immediately and unconditionally all US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries, stop backing the rotten puppet administration of Nguyen Van Thieu and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs without US interference," and reaffirming their active support to the heroic struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia till complete victory.

In Sweden, a party given by the *Swedish Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam* was attended by many important political personalities, 70 MPs belonging to the Leftist Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Central Party, the Liberal Party and many leaders of Swedish organizations supporting Viet Nam.

At the party, Mr Hjalmar Mehr, mayor of Stockholm said: "The Vietnamese people's struggle is a great example in mankind's history: a small nation has been fighting for a long time against the colossal war machine of the US. The successes of the Vietnamese people belong to the whole of mankind. That is why, the Swedish people will continue to support them till complete victory."

Mrs Brigitta Dahl, MP and Chairman of the Swedish Viet Nam Solidarity Committee handed Mr Le Phuong, director of the RSVN PRG Information Bureau a petition signed by 216 MPs and 470 organizations and outstanding public figures, supporting the seven-point peace proposal of the RSVN PRG and demanding that the US set a deadline for its troop withdrawal and stop backing the Nguyen Van Thieu administration.

In Norway, the Democratic Women's Union of Oslo held meetings and demonstrations before the US Embassy against the dirty war waged by the US in Viet Nam and Indochina. Various groups supporting the SVN NFL and the *Norwegian Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam* organized a party at Oslo University to celebrate the founding anniversary of the NFL. The demonstrators held high NFL flags and signs reading "Down with American aggression!", "US go home now!" collected money and called on Osloans to support the South Vietnamese people's resistance.

On December 18, Mr Raif Dizdarevic, Secretary of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade-Unions called at the Delegation of the RSVN PRG in Paris to express the firm support of the trade unions and working people of Yugoslavia for the South Vietnamese people's effort against US aggression, for national salvation, and handed it a 15,000-dollar contribution from of the Yugoslav trade-unions and working people to the SVN NFL and the Confederation of Trade-Unions for the Liberation of South Viet Nam.

On this occasion, the World Federation of Democratic Youth made an appeal calling on young people of the world to observe an *International Day of Solidarity with the South Vietnamese Youth.*

Anti-war **Jane Fonda** and friends on a tour

According to foreign sources, on November 23, American actress Jane Fonda and actor Donald Sutherland leading about 15 other artistes left the United States for a tour of a number of US military based Asian countries to give performances and arouse American servicemen's feeling against the Nixon administration's aggressive war so costly in life and resources in Viet Nam and Indochina.

The troupe was to give shows in Honolulu, Japan, the Philippines, Okinawa and Guam but was denied a visa into South Viet Nam by the State Department. Before going to South East Asia, it had appeared in many places throughout the United States. The American GIs had reserved them a warm welcome which clearly spelled out their dissent.

On November 27, a press conference in Manila a few hours after her arrival, Jane Fonda stated: We've come to the Philippines for we think — as an increasing number of American servicemen do — that the presence of US troops in the Philippines like in Viet Nam runs counter to the needs and aspirations of the peoples of the Philippines and of the United States. She made clear that the Viet Nam war had urged her lo look into the nature of the US foreign policy and that of the American society and civilization.

On December 3, the troupe distributed to the press a statement denouncing the Nixon administration's intensification of the aggressive war in Indochina and use of its military base in Manila as a springboard for it. In an interview at the Press Club in Manila, Jane Fonda said that although the Pentagon did not allow the artistes to perform in military bases, GIs came to the performances and expressed their disgust and weariness of the US war (in Viet Nam). The US war in Viet Nam has generated a great upheaval in the American society. The Pentagon is pitting Asians against Asians. It is using Americans to foster racism. It is prodding Asians to fight Asians and this is part of the US genocidal campaign.

After ten days of performance in Manila and many other places in the Philippines, on December 7, ther troupe flew to Japan. There the Sato administration tried to put a spanner into their wheel by refusing it access to political gatherings or banning performances against the aggressive war in Viet Nam. Jane Fonda strongly protested against such official interference with her friends' actions for peace.

Jane Fonda

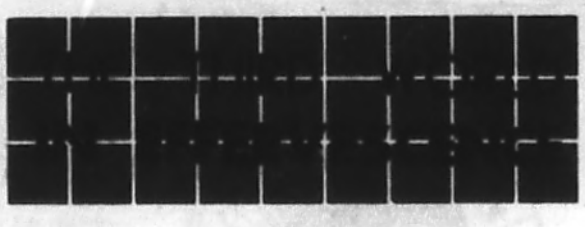
But, the Japanese authorities were forced to issue permission for performances in US military bases, due to the pressure of the "Committee for Peace in Viet Nam" and Jane Fonda's protest. The artistes were warmly applauded in Yokota and Yokosuka. Many US troops attended and contributed money to the peace movement. One of them said to the press that all GIs were disappointed by the present military situation (resulting from the Nixon administration's intensification and expansion of its aggressive war in Indochina). The Japanese people also heartily acclaimed the troupe.

From December 12 to 15, 1971, it staged performances in Koza (near the US air base in Kadena) and Ishikawa in Okinawa. After that, the delegation will return to Japan mainland for more performances, near the US military bases.

o In the first eleven months of 1971, the **Thai People's liberation army** attacked the enemy, putting out of action 1,400 men, destroying 50 aircraft and 20 military vehicles, razing 25 police stations, and seizing a big haul of weapons and military equipment.

The liberation fighters extended their activity to 10 districts of Thailand.

Meanwhile, various strata of the Thai people waged a relentless struggle against the US aggressors and their lackeys. Workers at Sattahip base, textile workers at foreign-owned firms, pedicab drivers at Thonburi went on strike against draconian traffic regulations of the Bangkok rule. Peasants in Khaovong canton (Kalasin province), in Phaiun district (Phatalung province), and in Charburi and Rayong provinces rose up against repression and land-grabbing by the US henchmen. Students and other sections of the people held meetings, issued statements, and stuck up posters condemning the November 17 "coup" by the Americans and their placemen in Bangkok.



o Since the beginning of this year, the **people's armed forces of North Kalimantan** have repeatedly assaulted the enemy in Sarawak (First Military Corps), inflicting heavy losses upon them.

In an ambush at noon July 1st, the guerillas completely wrecked two lorries, killed nine soldiers, and wounded two others.

o After the big strike on November 19 of over 2,000,000 Japanese workers to demand complete return of Okinawa by the US to Japan, on November, over **1,300,000 workers** throughout **Japan** again stopped work to protest the Sato administration's ratifying of the "agreement" on the return of Okinawa which allows the United States to maintain US military bases on the island. Sixty thousand people held a meeting at Yoyogi park (Tokyo) and paraded through the streets against US maintenance of military bases in Okinawa and for the resignation of the reactionary Sato government.

o In October 1971, the **Palestine** guerillas ambushed Israeli aggressors in Sadda, the suburbs of Tel Aviv, on important railroads in the South and the Golan heights, destroying three military vehicles, on telephone station, blowing up 1 bridge, and wiping out many adverse troops.

o From October to early December 1971, the **Dofar** Liberation Army repeatedly attacked the British colonialists, inflicted 170 casualties upon the adversary, shot down 3 aircraft and set afire one combat launch.

SOUTH VIET NAM — CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION